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ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
DAIRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c.  
14 Johnson St., Victoria.

# The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED  
HOUSEHOLD ★ COAL  
\$6.50 Per Ton Delivered,  
Weight Guaranteed  
HALL, GOEPEL & COMPANY,  
100 Government St., Phone 83.

VOL. LXXXVI. NO. 48.

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1901.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

## Strained Vision

Indicated by Headaches, Neuralgic pains and Nervous Depression, should receive immediate and skilful attention, otherwise great mischief may be caused to the eyes which cannot afterwards be remedied.

Our Method of Testing is the  
Most Accurate and up-to-date.



Our Glasses are guaranteed to  
give entire satisfaction. Have our  
optician test your eyes, no charge.

**CHALLONER & MITCHELL,**  
Optical Parlors, 47 Government Street.  
VICTORIA, B. C.

Ask For

## "DEWARS"

The Ever Popular Scotch

**Hudson's Bay Co.**

## AN OPEN SECRET



We sell the highest grade goods at lower prices than our competitors can buy them for. That's because we possess the secret of knowing how, when, what and where to buy for cash. Keep an eye on our ad.

VEAL LOAF ..... 15c. tin  
HAM LOAF ..... 15c. tin  
MINCED COLOPS ..... 35c. tin  
CORNED BEEF HASH ..... 35c. tin  
BEEF STEAK AND ONIONS ..... 35c. tin  
KIDNEYS ..... 35c. tin

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS.

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.**  
Cash Grocers.

## SIMON LEISER & CO.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

**Wholesale Grocer and Importer**

We carry the largest stock of groceries and provisions in the Province, and handling the great bulk of the NORTHERN TRADE, we can offer special advantages to Traders and Miners.

**Outfitting a Specialty**

## Store Fronts Decorated

FOR RECEPTION OF H. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

Apply now to

**J. W. MELLOR**

For plans, specifications and estimates. Mr. Paul Beyrnan, our decorator, is an expert in this line.

## Preserving Jars

Carload Just Arrived

In Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons. Lowest Prices

**THOMAS EARLE**

Importer and Wholesale Grocer. 26 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

## Mining Stocks

FOR SALE.

4,000 Noble Five.  
2,000 Payne, 17 1/2.  
1,750 Wonderful at 4 1/2.  
WANTED.  
Rambler Cariboo and Cariboo-Hydroville.  
Please deal with us direct, as in selling we require long-date bids, and not "I might give you a whisper."

**E. A. HARRIS & CO.**  
Real Estate and Mining  
Brokers  
35 Fort St., Victoria

**NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS**

Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St., and at YOKAHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

## Healthy Chickens

To have healthy fowls they have to be kept clean and fed properly, especially young chicks. For chicken houses use Lee's Lice Killer, or Lambert's Death to Lice. To keep chicks growing, use Chip wheat, prepared meat scraps and bones. To be had from E. M. NOBLE, Poultry Supply House, 12 Store Street, next to E. & N. Railway.

## Salmon Trolling

Has begun. We have a complete stock of Lines, Spoons, Rods, Reels and Gifts, at

**FOX'S, 78 Govt St**

## GILLARDS

DELICIOUS

## PICKLE

## KNOX GELATINE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Limited  
Importers

## Marine Insurance

EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES  
APPLY

**Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.**

AGENTS

LONDON & PROVINCIAL MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
SWISS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES COMBINED.  
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.  
LAFONCIER COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES.

## Builders' Hardware

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

LOCKS  
SASH LOCKS  
TAR PAPER  
TAR FELT

SHEATHING  
NAILS  
SASH CORD  
SASH WEIGHTS, Etc

**THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LTD.**

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

## Pither & Leiser

Direct Importers of all leading brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC. Agents in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for G. H. MUMFORD'S "EXTRA DRY," the great leader. WALKER'S famous "KILMARNOCK" Scotch Whisky, LEMPI'S justly celebrated "EXTRA PALE" St. Louis Beer, and other favorite beverages. None but the best imported by us. Large stock always. HAVANA CIGARS.

**Pither & Leiser** Importers and Wholesalers  
VICTORIA, B. C.

## Mining Shares

Shares for sale in all B. C. Mines. For quotations call at our office. We receive daily by wire the quotations and sales of the Mining Exchanges of Toronto and Rossland. These quotations can be seen by our clients at our office.

**A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd.**  
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

## He Who Hesitates

Is Lost

Sure to deeply regret the chance thrown away of buying the stock of the Vancouver Oil company at 5 cents per share. He will be glad shortly to pay \$5 for it. It is only when looking backward that one sees what one has

LOST

**B. H. HURST & CO.**

44 FORT STREET

## Noble Five

We believe that this stock has an upward tendency. In order, therefore, to enable small investors to obtain the largest possible profits, we do what no other firm of brokers will. We will SELL 10, 15 and 21 day calls on NOBLE FIVE, and we will sell direct to clients ONLY. For terms apply to us personally.

**B. H. HURST & CO.**

44 FORT STREET

## Potatoes

Island Grown.  
\$1.50 per 100 lbs. Free delivery.  
SYLVESTER FRED CO.  
City Market.

## No Chance Of Settlement

**Amalgamated Association and Steel Trust Fail to Reach an Agreement.**

**Strike Managers Publish Statement Explaining Present Condition of Affairs.**

**At San Francisco Mayor Phelan's Efforts Towards Conciliation Prove Vain.**

New York, Aug. 3.—Another effort to perfect a truce between the great army of steel workers and the giant corporations which employs it, has failed, and tonight the conflicting sides are as sharp and widely divided as ever. The leaders on both sides met here again this morning and after a day of fruitless conference and discussion parted in a spirit that shows no tinge of conciliation. Neither side would surrender a position or concede a point in the dispute in which they are involved, and present indications point to a renewal with vigor of the struggle.

The first conference of the day was between President Shaffer and twelve of his associates on the executive board of the Amalgamated Association, and a group of officials of the United States Steel corporation, headed by J. P. Morgan and President Schwab. At the end of an hour the conference parted, having failed to reach an agreement.

The other conference was participated in only by the officials of the Amalgamated Association. It was a secret session, lasting over two hours, at the close of which the following statement was given to the president:

"We, the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, considering it incumbent upon us to enlighten the public through the press with reference to the present relations between our Association and the United States Steel Corporation, present the following statement:

"The officials of the United States Steel Corporation instead of resuming negotiations where they were suspended at the conference held on July 11, 12 and 13, have withdrawn the propositions made at that time, and are now offering much less than they agreed to sign for. The following is the proposition which the United States Steel Corporation gave us today as its ultimatum: 'It will be observed that the proposals states simply that the United States Steel Corporation officials will advise settlement by the undersigned companies.'

"Preamble—Conditions under which we are willing to advise a settlement of the labor difficulties.

"The Plate Company—Should proceed under the contract signed with the Amalgamated Association of July 1, 1901.

"American Steel Hoop Company—Company should sign a circular offering \$1,000 reward on conviction or information that will lead to the apprehension of persons who have, or may at any time, tamper or interfere with the company's track or other material.

"COMING WEST.

Mr. Theodore Ely, superintendent of the Pacific coast of the Pennsylvania Railway, with his family, left in his private car for Vancouver and Banff, in each of which places he will remain a few days.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

The whole city was startled on Friday by a rumor that the Manitoba Liquor act had been sustained by a judgment of the Privy Council. So far the rumor has not been confirmed.

situation remained unchanged this afternoon. Mayor Phelan endeavored to bring the opposing companies together, but was unsuccessful. The strikers announced that unless some settlement shall be reached before Monday morning all the union men in all lines of trade will be called out. It is evident that a settlement is more remote than ever.

## STRIKE IN FRANCE.

St. Etienne, Aug. 3.—The National Miners' Federation has sent a circular to all its members proposing a general strike in France for November 1st unless the government and the mining companies shall previously give the miners satisfaction in regard to the proposals for a work day of eight hours and a pension of two francs a day after 25 years' work.

## ADVICE TO WIDOW WAGNER.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The Anzeiger, a newspaper printed at Hof, says that Albert Neimann has advised Frau Cosima Wagner, widow of the composer, to have a Bayreuth opera every year for five years, to place the undertaking upon a firm financial basis and that a plan has been accepted for the performance of opera again in 1902. Other papers reproduce the above.

## Manitoba's Big Crop

**Thirty Thousand Farmers Raise 60,000,000 Bushels of No 1 Hard Wheat.**

**Winnipeg Exhibition, Just Closed the Most Successful on Record.**

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—(Special)—Manitoba's wheat harvest starts next week in southern Manitoba, and will be on north of the main line of C. P. R. the week after. It will be a bumper crop and efforts are being made to bring in 20,000 harvesters who will begin arriving next Thursday by train loads.

The average will be 25 to 30 bushels to the acre and the quality will be best, the weather for the past few weeks having been right kind for ripening.

It is regarded as marvellous that thirty thousand farmers can raise between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels of wheat. The exhibition just closed has been the greatest in the history of the country. The attendance averaged 40,000 people for three days, and many thousands for the other two days. "Americans" had brought in fifteen thousand from Dakota and Minnesota. British Columbia's beautiful building was greatly admired. The butter competition was held in it.

British Columbia's fruit competition, Mr. Palmer, was present at the fair, and gave much time to the merchants on the status of British Columbia fruit on the markets of the province.

## REWARD OFFERED.

Gen. Supt. Leonard, of the C. P. R., has today issued a circular offering \$1,000 reward on conviction or information that will lead to the apprehension of persons who have, or may at any time, tamper or interfere with the company's track or other material.

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## Highlanders Lose Heavily

**Report That 28 Were Killed and 18 Wounded in Train Wreck.**

**Mrs. Kruger Was a Pensioner of the British—Mrs. Steyn Also.**

London, Aug. 3.—A letter from a soldier in South Africa, dated Nylstroom, Transvaal Colony, July 6, says the Boers wrecked a train near Naboomspruit on July 4. One hundred and fifty Boers attacked the train guard and 28 Gordon Highlanders were killed, 18 wounded and 10 captured. The conductor, engineer and fireman of the train were subsequently shot.

New York, Aug. 3.—Gen. Baden-Powell asserts that Mrs. Kruger, after President Kruger left South Africa for Europe, until her death, had been in receipt of £20 a month from the British government, and that she has also had the free use of a government carriage there. The despatch from London to the Journal and Advertiser containing this statement, goes on:

"The Marikeng hero also states that Mrs. Steyn, wife of President Steyn of the late Orange Free State, was paid £100 a month by the government, and likewise had the use of a carriage and horses. This latter statement is said to be confirmed by a letter from Mrs. Steyn to a niece in Scotland in which she wrote: 'I never lived so well in my life.'"

## KRUGER'S PROPOSALS.

Paris, Aug. 3.—In the course of the interview with Mrs. Kruger published in the Figaro today, the ex-president of the Transvaal said:

"We have already once proposed peace directly to Great Britain, and we will not renew the proposition. All we are willing to give for peace is money, if Great Britain asks it, and no price is too dear to obtain independence and the right to live as a free nation."

## ANOTHER INVASION.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Aug. 3.—Commandant Haerens, St. Paul, a cousin of President Steyn, was killed on August 1st while fighting at Pekaarsburg. Boers and rebels are re-entering the Barkley West district of Cape Colony.

## NOT GOING TO RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, who is here on what he describes as "private business," says there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Kruger is coming to St. Petersburg.

## Millions of Sockeyes

**Fraser River Fishermen Catching Big Boat Loads of Fish.**

**Late Arrival From Dawson Has Something to Say About Assay Office.**

**Sectional Fight Over Carnegie Library Site—Victory For East End.**

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—(Special)—The Fraser river is alive with sockeyes, the run averaging between 300 and 400 to the boat, many boats being loaded down with 600 and 700 fish. The same welcome news comes from North Arm, the Fraser and Canoe Pass. At Anacortes the traps are so blocked with fish that the canners were unable to lift any on Friday at all.

Mr. Hardwick, an Englishman, was the only passenger from Dawson on the Hating, arriving this morning from Skagway, who brought out treasure.

He cashed at the government assay office, 110 ounces of gold, which ran over \$17 to the ounce. It was from Bonanza Creek. Mr. Hardwick said that the Humbolt, which left the same time as the Hating, took practically all the passengers and gold to Seattle.

He said that as yet there was no word in Dawson to the effect that a one per cent. rebate would be allowed at Victoria or Vancouver. He did not know it until he saw a telegram from Ottawa posted away by the Hating announcing the fact. Mr. Hardwick said that these inducements would make no difference, as United States citizens would go to Seattle. Nearly all the miners were United States citizens, and Vancouver would see very little Klondike gold. He was an Englishman and came to his own country; if he had been a citizen of the United States he would have gone straight to Seattle.

Mr. Hardwick expressed himself very strongly in regard to what he termed the folly of the government in establishing the office in Vancouver instead of Dawson. He said that miners did not care to lug out gold; it required to be watched night and day, and was cumbersome to pack. If they got any fair returns at all they would cash it before leaving Dawson, then Canada would get the gold and the government a good profit in exchange and charges. Mr. Hardwick said that the big treasure would not commence to come out until about September. Most of the miners were busy cleaning up at present.

A plebiscite was put to the people today to ascertain their wishes regarding the location of the Carnegie library, whether it should be put on the city property next to the market hall, on Westminster avenue in the east end, whether the city should buy a lot for the purpose on the corner of Hamilton and Pender streets, or the central part of the city, or what the east enders desired. The vote was taken by ballot, developed into a purely sectional one and the east enders won. The west enders did not organize, although the preponderance of the vote was in the west end. The east end organization carried the day.

The vote was 750 in favor of the east end site, and 407 in favor of the west end site. As will be seen by the ward vote, it was the west against the east, a sectional vote right through Ward 5:

Ward 1—Market hall, 16; Pender street, 350.  
Ward 2—Market hall, 18; Pender street, 180.  
Ward 3—Market hall, 156; Pender street, 22.  
Ward 4—Market hall, 356; Pender street, 38.  
Ward 5—Market hall, 230; Pender street, 30.

Mr. R. Cunningham, government fruit inspector, who has just returned from a trip through the Delta, brought home with him a sample of ripe wheat, which he picked on a farm he passed en route home. The wheat was picked on the 26th of July. Mr. Cunningham has also in his possession a sample of timothy that he is very proud of. It is from the farm of Mr. Jones, Reid Island, in the Gulf, and measures six feet five inches. The sample was sent to him by Miss Philip, principal of the school at Reid Island. Mr. Cunningham says that timothy usually measures about 30 inches.

**FISHERMAN DROWNED.**  
A white fisherman was drowned at Canoe Pass yesterday by being dragged from the boat in the anchor rope. His name could not be learned this evening.

**A PLEASANT OUTING.**  
The St. Andrews and Caledonia Societies picnic to Plimpton Pass was largely attended today. A most enjoyable time was spent in music, dancing and athletic games.

**EMPEROR FREDERICK'S HEALTH.**  
Had a Weak Spell on Friday But Better today on Saturday.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—Emperor William's sudden decision to abandon his programme to visit Emden, Hamburg, and other places, owing to the news from Friedrichsloh, about the health of the Dowager Empress Frederick attracts much attention here. It is known that His Majesty anticipated with keenest interest the Field Marshal von Waldersee personally, on the latter's return from China, intending to make the ceremony a great patriotic occasion. The Emperor's abandonment of the plans is therefore regarded as meaning that the condition of his mother is most serious. Prof. Renvers was at Friedrichsloh this week, and made a much longer stay than that usual. The Tannusshote, a local newspaper of the vicinity, said yesterday that the condition of Empress Frederick had grown much worse. She no longer goes out, and His Majesty is expected at Friedrichsloh as soon as possible. It is believed that the Crown Prince Frederick William, who is booked for the opening of the international Zoological congress, August 12, will not attend the ceremony, but will go to Friedrichsloh.

Cronberg, Aug. 3.—Emperor William's resolve to hasten here is due to the fact that the Dowager Empress Frederick had a serious falling of strength yesterday evening. The condition of the Empress, however, has since improved, and there is no reason to anticipate danger. Prof. Renvers, a specialist, is to arrive at the palace tomorrow. All Emperor William's children and the members of the Royal family, except Prince Henry of Prussia, who is with the German fleet at Cadix, are expected here.











## The Colonist.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1901.

Published by  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing  
Company, Limited Liability  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or  
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada  
(except the post) and United States at the  
following rates:  
One Year ..... \$6.00  
Six Months ..... 3.00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75  
Three Months ..... .40  
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and  
the United States.  
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of  
advertising, to ensure their being inserted,  
should be handed in to the business office  
not later than 6 p. m. Advertisements will be  
accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office,  
but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For  
urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the  
Night Editor.

## \$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information  
as will lead to the conviction of  
anyone stealing the Colonist from  
the doors of subscribers.

## MR. TURNER'S INTERVIEW.

The Finance Minister's contribution to  
the discussion precipitated by the publica-  
tion of the Mining Association's Memorial  
is very interesting and valuable. Colonist  
readers have had the opportunity of  
looking at this issue from several points  
of view, in which respect they are in a  
position quite different to that occupied  
by those who only read the other pro-  
vincial papers. We felt the importance  
of the occasion and think we have dealt  
with it in a manner calculated to pro-  
duce excellent results.

Mr. Turner has shown conclusively  
that the Memorialists have been extreme-  
ly reckless in their allegations, and his  
observations following those made by  
Mr. McBride yesterday, put the case in  
a wholly different light to that in which  
the Mining Association would have it ap-  
pear. It seems to have completely an-  
swered the gravest portion of the in-  
dictment preferred by the Association to  
have in fact led the Memorialists with-  
out a leg to stand upon so far as the  
taxation on mines is concerned. His in-  
terview is a very strong, clear and con-  
vincing presentation, and it is a matter  
for profound satisfaction that he has  
been able to so completely dispose of the  
only element in the Memorial which,  
so far as the province is concerned, ex-  
cited apprehension among the public.

## A VOICE FROM NELSON.

Mr. John Houston, M. P., and editor  
of the Nelson Tribune, has grown  
tired of the existing political status and  
has set about rearranging things. It  
would be happy if Mr. Dunsinuir would  
indulge in a cabinet shake-up, and he  
nominates the gentlemen who ought, in  
his opinion, to succeed those who are  
turned adrift. With becoming modesty  
he does not mention the name of the  
member for Nelson as a fit and proper  
person for a cabinet office, doubtless be-  
lieving of the opinion that the management  
of the affairs of the city, which he  
adorns with his presence, and the gen-  
eral censorship, which he exercises over  
the press of British Columbia, are suf-  
ficient for any one man, in which view we  
venture to remark there will be con-  
siderable unanimity. One indictment  
which he prefers against the govern-  
ment, as now constituted, is that none  
of the ministers, except Mr. Turner, has  
a personal following, but he omits to  
specify the strength of the personal fol-  
lowing possessed by the gentlemen by  
whom he proposes to replace Messrs.  
Pretence, McBride and Wells. It is  
hardly worth while engaging in an argu-  
ment with the Tribune on such a subject  
as this, because it can never be proved  
whether a man has or has not a personal  
following. We fancy, however, that it  
would not be difficult to convince a  
disinterested person that the Premier  
can claim considerable support of this  
kind.

May we suggest that what British  
Columbia demands in a premier is only  
that he shall possess the confidence of  
the country? The value of a personal  
following in the House is something, but  
better than that is the knowledge of the  
members that the country is behind the  
Premier. Mr. Dunsinuir has never  
sought to be a personal leader. His am-  
bitions do not run in that direction at  
all. He does not care at all about polit-  
ical leadership. But he does desire to  
enjoy the confidence of the people of the  
province, where practically his whole  
life has been spent, and where his whole  
vast interests are centered. As a British  
Columbian, he would like to be able  
to do something for British Columbia,  
and that not for the prestige which  
would attach thereto, but because he is  
thoroughly loyal to the province. We  
feel sure that if he thought his surren-  
der of office would promote in any way  
the welfare of British Columbia, he  
would promptly hand his resignation to  
the Lieutenant-Governor. Such a pre-  
mier is not concerned about the question  
of personal following. His only desire is  
to do what is right. Mr. Dunsinuir

makes no claim to political sagacity, but  
he does to political honesty. He has no  
ambition to make a name for himself as  
a successful politician, but he would  
like, while he is in office, to accomplish  
something for his fellow-citizens.

## PRONUNCIATION.

This being the "silly season," the pa-  
pers are discussing things of a not very  
pressing character, and one of them is the  
difference in pronunciation of English  
words on opposite sides of the Atlantic.  
Some of the alleged pronunciations in  
vogue in educated society in England are  
certainly rather startling, as for exam-  
ple, that of Marbro for Marlborough,  
the authority in this instance being no  
less a personage than His Majesty Ed-  
ward VII. Of course one cannot tell  
knowing just how the writer of the ar-  
ticle, in which the statement is made,  
would pronounce Marbro. He may give  
it an intonation very different to  
what you would, O, more or less gen-  
tler, reader. In the old French chanson the  
pronunciation of the name of Queen  
Anne's famous general is as though it  
were written Marlbrook, but this was  
probably a Parisian vulgarism, although  
it had the sanction of Louis XIV., le  
Grand Monarque. This pronunciation  
still survives in such parts of Quebec  
where the song is sung, the air being  
that very familiar one to which the En-  
glish words begin:

"We'll not go home till morning,"  
are set. Originally this air was a boat-  
man's song of the Seine watermen, and so  
when in a jolly moment you give vent  
to the catchy refrain, you may know  
that you are singing an old French clas-  
sic, which is older even than "Sally in  
Our Alley," or "God Save the King." It  
is just possible that we are not correct  
in the reference to the National Anthem,  
for although the claim is made that the  
author of both these latter airs lived in  
the early part of the eighteenth century,  
it seems to be well established that an  
air very similar to it is sung by all the  
great races of Central Europe, including  
even the Hungarians. Now Prof. Muller  
argues that because the word "cat" in a  
modified form is found in all the Indo-  
European languages applied to the  
"harmless necessary" household creature  
of which Goldsmith (It was Goldsmith,  
wasn't it?) writes, we may infer that  
cats were domesticated before the sev-  
eral branches of the Indo-European race  
broke away from the parent stem, so we  
may argue that our National Anthem be-  
lieves the common property of so many  
peoples, was sung in the days when the  
Tower of Babel was in course of erec-  
tion. But this is only by the way, and  
we have certainly strayed some distance  
from the subject of this article, and can  
only plead in justification that we said  
at the outset that this is the silly sea-  
son.

But to return to our muttons, as they  
used to say in "gay Paree," the diver-  
gence in pronunciation between England  
and the United States, and perhaps we  
might say in Canada as well, is due to  
the fact that in England usage settles  
the pronunciation, while in America the  
dictionary is the test. Now, as every  
one knows, it is impossible to convey an  
accurate idea of pronunciation by  
letters. For example: You can no more  
express by letters the best pronunciation  
of the word "girl" than you can that of  
the French word "Monsieur." People  
spoke English properly long before any  
one thought it necessary to write a dic-  
tionary. In the good old days when the  
noble army of "gentlemanly adventurers,"  
of whom Kipling tells us in his "Song  
of the English," were conquering the  
Dominions beyond Seas, of which His  
Majesty was to be crowned King next  
June, there was liberty in all things, in-  
cluding spelling, and no man felt bound  
by that abominable conservatism lamented  
by Artemus Ward, which prohibits  
him from spelling the same word in more  
than one way. Britons continued not to  
be slaves in this respect until the year  
1721, when some evil spirit entered into  
the soul of a man named Bailey, and he  
got up a dictionary. A hundred years  
before a misguided person named Cock-  
ram perpetrated a somewhat similar  
crime, but after two small editions his  
book dropped into a deserved oblivion.  
Bailey fastened the tentacles of ortho-  
graphy upon the nation, and that terrible  
Doctor Johnson completed the work of  
subjugation, and since then people have  
been restricted to one way of spelling  
words, and that not the way they would  
like to spell them, but according to cer-  
tain specifications laid down for them by  
some one, whom they never asked to in-  
terfere in the matter. When it came to  
pronouncing words, the Briton refused  
to bow his stubborn neck, and he went  
on sounding them just as he pleased, but  
on this side of the water the dictionary  
makers attempted successfully to control  
not only the pens, but the tongues of  
the people. In 1828 Noah Webster felt  
moved to write a dictionary. It was a  
great work, full of erudition and other  
things. That was before the day when  
contemptuous Britons used to ask "Who  
reads an American book?" for Ameri-  
can literature had not been born. Web-  
ster's Dictionary was the first assertion  
of intellectual America to rank beside  
the best intellect of the Old World, and  
Webster's fellow-countrymen accepted  
his work as a standard for everything  
dealt with between its covers. If he said  
that a word was to be pronounced in a  
certain way, it was so pronounced, and  
three or four generations of school  
ma'ams have been impressing it upon  
the young and rising generation ever  
since. Meanwhile in England, usage has  
been determining pronunciation, and  
usage varies not only with every genera-  
tion but with locality. Lord John Rus-  
sell is credited with having certain very  
old-fashioned forms of pronunciation,  
which grated harshly upon the ears of  
his contemporaries. The King's En-  
glish may possibly not be the best En-  
glish, but it is the English of Marl-  
borough, we should think it was not.  
However this may be, names do not af-  
ford a fair test. Down on Cape Cod  
there once lived, and he may live there  
now, an old sea-dog whose name was  
spelled "Crownshield," and was prob-  
ably derived from the fact that the  
arms of his family were a crown in a  
shield. One day he was summoned as a  
witness to Boston, and when his turn  
came, the erior of the court, wise in dic-  
tionary-logs, called for John Crown-

shield to come up and be sworn. The  
gallant captain sat in his place, although  
called several times, until at length the  
counsel came to him and told him to take  
the stand. The judge asked him why  
he did not answer to his name, and he  
said he did not hear it called. Asked  
what his name was, he replied: "Crown-  
shield." This will remind some readers of  
the American girl who said that there  
was a family in England who wrote  
their name Majorbanks and pronounced  
it Chumley.

Probably the long-suffering reader has  
by this time concluded that he is not go-  
ing to learn much about how to pro-  
nounce words from this article, and he  
can bet what he likes on that proposi-  
tion. But we cannot help it. It is de-  
monstrable that our forefathers said  
"tetch," when they meant what we mean  
when we say "touch." Hence it is right  
to speak of a person easily irritated as  
one who is tetchy, and we can quote  
Shakespeare as authority. Now what  
is the use of attempting to give rules for  
guidance in pronouncing such a lan-  
guage? In religious matters it has been  
said that the heterodoxy of one genera-  
tion is the orthodoxy of the next, and so  
in pronunciation, the correct style of  
one century is the vulgarity of the next,  
or vice versa, and so we do not always have  
to wait for anything like a century for  
the change.

"Commercial Intelligence," a London  
weekly publication, contains in its issue  
of the 13th ult., one of the best general  
descriptions of this province that has  
ever appeared in the British press. The  
article is illustrated by two maps, one  
designed to show the district in dispute  
between Canada and the United States,  
and the other to give an idea of the gen-  
eral contour of the surface of the prov-  
ince and the Yukon district.

The suggestion made by "A Business  
Man" in his letter this morning is well  
worth attention, although on these  
glorious nights it will be difficult to get  
people to come into the business part of  
the city. As the days grow shorter it  
would doubtless be possible to act with  
advantage on our correspondent's sug-  
gestion.

We noted a month or two ago the pre-  
valence of a horse disease on the Atlan-  
tic seaboard, which was almost as com-  
mon as the epidemic was. We observe  
yesterday's despatches that it is mov-  
ing west and becoming more fatal in its  
results.

## BENEATH THE CLOUDS.

Someone has written a story some-  
where about a man who walked the  
earth with his head in the clouds, peer-  
ing about to find the best things in life,  
and was always looking above and be-  
hind and never thought to lower his  
eyes, and so at last he told himself sad-  
ly that love and sweetness and com-  
pactness were but myths and fables—  
he could find none of them. And yet he  
at the time at his feet the grass was soft  
and green, and before him and behind  
him the world was glad with flowers.  
Little brooks sang on every side, and  
birds sang to the sun and to the sea, and  
silent lakes at noontime and at noon-  
time the lights and shadows lay soft and  
still and vague, like dreams that we  
are about to forget, and the wind  
blew in from the east, and the world  
the loveliness of untouched and untrodden  
lands. Men and women spoke to the  
man and bade him rest and be merry  
with them, but he did not hear; little  
children stretched up tender and to  
him, but he did not see; and one woman  
very fair, sweet and young watched him  
as he passed her by and all her longing  
saw in his eyes, but he never even re-  
called to him, but he did not know. He  
walked with his head in the clouds, be-  
yond sight or hearing of what was about  
him.

We live to be happy, wise men tell  
us, and all the work we do is a means  
to that end. Each individual has his  
own particular way of seeking happiness.  
To a great extent the artist finds it in  
creating his work, the student in his  
studies; the literateur in writing his  
poems and his stories; the scientist in  
dissecting a flower and analyzing its  
component parts; the philosopher in his  
solitary contemplations; the student of  
history in searching among ancient  
archives in some library; the geologist  
in studying the strata in some new bit  
of country. We, each of us, have our  
distinctive tastes, and we are to be di-  
ctated of this taste if we would find  
the pleasures that make life of interest.  
But philosopher, scientist, priest, wise  
man, simple man and practical man, all  
are alike in this: they all seek to per-  
fectly happy unless we can satisfy the want  
of love that is in our hearts.

As little boys and girls we have, and  
retain most of us, a sense of awe and  
wonder, and a wealth of love that God  
means us to be continually giving out;  
and in proportion to this love he gives  
us a greater or less desire to be loved  
ourselves, and to love others. We wish  
to satisfy our ambition, or to gratify  
our individual tastes and prefer-  
ences, is the longing to be able to bestow  
this love and to satisfy the desire for  
it in our hearts.

How then are we to be able to do  
this? The most of us make a mistake  
in the very beginning. We are a great  
deal like little children. We think that  
the best things and the greatest things  
are the almost unobtainable things, and  
so, like the man in the story, we go  
about with our heads in the clouds, peer-  
ing about for the best things and the  
greatest things, and we never even re-  
called to him, but he did not know. He  
walked with his head in the clouds, be-  
yond sight or hearing of what was about  
him.

We live too much in the future, and  
retain most of us, a sense of awe and  
wonder, and a wealth of love that God  
means us to be continually giving out;  
and in proportion to this love he gives  
us a greater or less desire to be loved  
ourselves, and to love others. We wish  
to satisfy our ambition, or to gratify  
our individual tastes and prefer-  
ences, is the longing to be able to bestow  
this love and to satisfy the desire for  
it in our hearts.

God means us to gratify the longing  
to give, but the trouble with us is that  
we do not know how to give. We are  
consequently we crowd back the Divine feel-  
ings and promptings of our hearts and go  
about hungering for that which we  
cannot find.

Just as an incomplete and inharmon-  
ious state of things is quite inconsistent  
with nature, so an unsatisfied and rest-  
less heart is inconsistent with the  
perfect law which governs the world.  
The longing for love that is within us,  
we do not allow ourselves time or  
thought for these so-called lesser things,  
but we are ever living in endeavoring  
to gratify ambition, or the desire for fame  
or the wish to accumulate wealth or ac-  
quire position.

What wonder then that there are so  
many failures in the present? Today is  
nothing, tomorrow is everything, and  
then tomorrow comes and it is nothing;  
we are waiting for the next day. So  
it is in all that we do. We labor to  
accomplish the great things, and we dis-  
miss the lesser things, and we are dis-  
appointed. We are not satisfied, there is an-  
other and greater task to do. Conse-  
quently we keep ourselves so busy, so  
engrossed in looking for things that are  
almost out of our reach, that we never  
think of the things that are very close to  
us, but on the very account of their  
nearness we overlook. And though we  
are restless to give from the fullness of  
our hearts, and we are ever longing for  
the longing for love that is within us,  
we do not allow ourselves time or  
thought for these so-called lesser things,  
but we are ever living in endeavoring  
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## The Mining Association Memorial

The Finance Minister Discusses Some of the Points Touched Upon.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Finance Minister,  
in response to a request from the Col-  
onist, has given us the following state-  
ment in regard to some of the more ser-  
ious matters dealt with in the Memorial  
presented to the Governor-General by  
the Mining Association. Mr. Turner  
was asked:

"The Memorial says that the expense  
of governing the province is 22 per cent.  
of the revenue. Is this correct?"  
"I do not know what is meant by the  
expense of governing, but if it is the to-  
tal of civil government salaries and the  
cost of collection of revenue," said Mr.  
Turner, "the statement is quite inaccu-  
rate. These charges in the years end-  
ing June 30 ultimo, were \$234,885, and  
as the revenue was \$1,757,408, it fol-  
lows that the percentage was under 13.5.  
If the expense of administering justice  
is included, the percentage is just over  
20 per cent. For the current year the  
total, including the cost of administering  
justice, is estimated at \$387,912, on a re-  
venue of \$2,140,751, or 18 per cent.  
For the current year civil  
service salaries and collection  
of revenue only total at \$236,-  
980, or 12 1/2 per cent. These charges  
are steadily decreasing in their propor-  
tion to the revenue, having been 23 1/2  
per cent. in 1890."

"What about the municipal taxation  
on mining?"  
"It is open to question if the mines in  
this province are affected at all by this  
taxation, which appears to have been in-  
cluded in the Memorial in order to swell  
the total."  
"The Memorial says that taxation in  
this province is \$46.77 per capita. What  
do you understand by this?"  
"I am not quite clear what is meant,  
but the actual amount of taxes paid to  
June 30, 1900, was \$392,638, or \$3.57  
per cent. on a population of 110,000.  
This included all the provincial taxes,  
namely, the real property, personal prop-  
erty, income, wild land, revenue, min-  
eral and coal taxes. The compiler of  
the Memorial, to bolster up his case, has  
included such charges as liquor licenses,  
marriage licenses, and so on, which are  
no more to be classed with taxation than  
is rent."

"Will you kindly deal with the matter  
of taxes on mines, as this is perhaps the  
most important feature of the discus-  
sion?"  
"The compilers state that there is a  
steady increase of taxation, but the  
revenue derived from mineral tax does  
not indicate this. When this tax was  
originally brought before the legislature,  
the rate fixed was 2 per cent, but  
after interviewing many deputations of  
mine owners from Kamloops and after  
an exhaustive discussion of the whole  
subject, it was decided to make the rate  
1 per cent. The government was assur-  
ed by these deputations that this lower  
rate would bring in at least \$100,000,  
but the actual revenue has amounted to  
\$20,788, and at the 2 per cent. rate for  
the year ending 30th June, 1901, pro-  
duced in the neighborhood of \$70,000,  
whilst the product of the mines has quad-  
rupled. Before the mineral taxes were  
put on mines were taxed in the same  
way as other property, i.e., in real es-  
tate, personal property, income or wild  
land—but on the imposition of this tax,  
they were exempted from all these. It  
is certain that under the old form of tax-  
ation many mines were sold, and we will  
pay more than under the mineral tax.  
And a point especially to be noted is that  
under the present system a mine must  
actually shipping ore is entirely free from  
taxation, though at the same time, as is  
evident from the votes for expenditure,  
very large sums of money have to be pro-  
vided by the province for roads, trails,  
bridges, etc., in order to enable the min-  
ers to develop their properties. At least  
\$200,000 of the expenditure voted in the  
present year on such works may be  
placed to works for the benefit of mining  
development in the province, whilst the  
total revenue estimated from mineral  
tax is \$80,000. A representative of the  
mine owners during last session stated  
that the 2 per cent. tax would shut  
up the mines of British Columbia. I  
asked him to be sure to refrain from  
publishing such a statement, as it would  
have a very injurious effect on the pro-  
vince, for if a payment of under \$35,000,  
which was all it was at the time, would  
shut up an industry making an export of  
over eleven million dollars, there must  
be something seriously wrong about the  
whole management of this great indus-  
try. The claim that this tax of 2 per  
cent. on mineral tax is unfair to miners  
of low grade ore, is the part of the Mem-  
orial most worthy of consideration. It  
has always been felt by the government  
that low grade ore might under the  
method of assessment laid down in the  
act, be more heavily taxed in proportion  
to profit than ore of richer quality. With  
a view to remedy any such unfairness,  
if it exists, most careful investigation  
has been and is being made by the gov-  
ernment into the whole system of tax-  
ation, which object of attaching to the  
act at the next session that will, if it  
is possible, fairly adjust the incidence  
of all taxation. At the same time it  
must not be forgotten that in all mining  
countries mines are subject to taxation,  
and in most of them the tax is heavier  
than in British Columbia. If we take  
Natal, for instance, we find mines are  
subject to pay: Mining claim, £2 per  
month; machinery stand, 10s. per month;  
royalty 1 1/2 per cent. on value of mineral  
at mine (not net value); and the tax is  
assessed as real property, at one-fourth  
of market value, and pay this from the  
commencement, whether making a profit  
or loss."

"In Illinois, mines are assessed at  
full value as real estate or personal prop-  
erty, and the shares of the same mines  
are also taxed."  
"In Colorado, mines are taxed at one-  
fifth of gross income, and to this is ad-  
ded the value of all improvements and  
works on mine, and the shares are also  
taxed."  
"In almost all of the states, in fact,  
mines are taxed higher than in British  
Columbia, and they get little in return,  
as roads, trails, etc., are not made and  
kept in order by the state to anything  
like the extent of these works in British  
Columbia. In fact, the mine companies  
have as a rule to make their own roads."  
"As I have said, if this province fol-  
lowed the old system of taxing mines as  
real and personal property, much  
larger revenue would be derived, but it  
certainly would more injuriously affect  
most mines than the present system.  
Take the Le Roi, for instance, valued at  
\$1,000,000, and the tax on it at one per  
cent. would amount to at least \$37,000,  
or more than the total amount collected  
from all the mines in the province last  
year; and this method, though it seems

# SPENCER'S

## Store News

# AUCTION SALE

### THE CONSIGNMENT OF

# ORIENTAL RUGS

From R. S. N. Talat &amp; Co., Bombay.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer, has been in-

structed to sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Carpet Room of the Arcade,

On Tuesday August 6th.

AT 2 P.M.

63 Persian and Turkish Rugs

Terms—Over \$100, 30 days.

## Thousands

of people have declared SAUNDERS' Groceries the best. You will say the same  
thing when you try them. Your money back if you don't.

LEMONS, 2 doz. for .....	25c.
LIME JUICE, pure, per bot. ....	25c.
CHICKEN, TURKEY OR TONGUE, per lb. ....	25c.
TOMATOES, per tin .....	10c.
BEANS, PEAS OR CORN, per tin .....	10c.
ZINFANDEL, per bottle .....	25c.

Always on hand, Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter; also Lipton's or  
Armour's Hams and Bacon.

The Saunders Grocery Company, Limited

80 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

## The Proper Thing

For a good workman to do is throw away  
his ancient tools, or give them to some  
amateur chap to play with, and go at once  
and purchase for himself the more modern  
labor saving kit of fine tools guaranteed  
best quality, and let your usefulness be  
multiplied. To be had at

Shore's Hardware

Store Cor. Govt. and John-

son Sts., VICTORIA

## Taylor, Worlock &amp; Co.

LIMITED.

General Commission Agents, Dawson,

Yukon Territory.

Consignments will receive careful attention.

Proceeds promptly remitted.

F. H. WORLOCK, Manager - Dawson.

Vancouver Office, P. O. Box 830.

CAPT. G. ROYDS. THOMAS DEASY.

P. O. Box 1.

ROYDS &amp; DEASY

Dealers in

FIRE DEPARTMENT APPARATUS

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident

Insurance.

65 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

## TINNED

CANADIAN

BUTTER

Is put up to meet the requirements

of Ship Stores, Mining and

Logging Camps and for Export

Trade.

It will meet any and every re-

quirement wherein Butter must

retain its original good qualities

for an indefinite period.

It is made from choicest Cream-

ery Butter.

It is equal to the very best

Danish and Norwegian Brands,

after which process it is packed.





### Watchful Care

Is indispensable in the compounding of the prescription on which depends the recovery of the invalid.

We assert that our prescription department is fully up-to-date, and under the care of trained pharmacists of experience.

Our night clerk is a graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

**Cyrus H. Bowes**

Chemist.

98 Government St., near Yates St.,  
Victoria, B. C. OPEN ALL THE TIME.

### Best Selling Books in Canada

#### OTTAWA.

1. "The Crisis," by W. Churchill.
2. "Lords of the North," by A. O. Laut.
3. "God's Puppets," by I. Clark.
4. "Helmet of Navarre," by B. Runkle.
5. "Days Like These," by J. B. Naylor.
6. "Pro Patria," by M. Pemberton.

#### TORONTO.

1. "The Crisis," W. Churchill.
2. "Gruelards," by G. B. McCutcheon.
3. "Stetson," by T. Fowler.
4. "Helmet of Navarre," by B. Runkle.
5. "Days Like These," by J. B. Naylor.
6. "War's Brighter Side," by J. Ralph.

#### MONTREAL.

1. "The Crisis," W. Churchill.
2. "Gruelards," by G. B. McCutcheon.
3. "Stetson," by T. Fowler.
4. "Helmet of Navarre," by B. Runkle.
5. "Days Like These," by J. B. Naylor.
6. "War's Brighter Side," by J. Ralph.

All of the above are in our lending library.

**Victoria Book and Stationery Co.**  
Limited.  
THOMAS EARLE, M.P.  
President, H. S. HENDERSON, Manager.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Garden Tools at Cheapside.

Try the new White Label Blue Ribbon Tea.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Drink "Hond," purest and best of Ceylon Teas.

McClary's Famous Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's.

**REAL HAIR SWITCHES** at reasonable prices, pompadour fringes and rolls, shampooing and hairdressing a specialty. C. Kosche, 55 Douglas street.

Hose & Lawn Sprinklers at Cheapside.

**SMOKE CAPITAL CIGARS, MADE IN TWO SIZES.**

The Victoria Cafe, 51 Fort street, has been fitted up as a hotel, with very comfortable and well-appointed rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, toilet, without board \$50c, and per day, with board \$1.25 to \$1.50. Cuisine unsurpassed.

### Kodaks and Films

AT  
**John Barnsley & Co.**

115 Government Street.

All the principal hotels and saloons in B. C. are now using Kola Wine. Try it once and you will always take it. Absolutely non-intoxicating. The genuine has bunch of celery on green back ground on label.

Opposition dinner Rosalie sails at 7.30 p. m. daily except Saturday, for Seattle.

For good and up-to-date furniture, at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 66 Government street, and be convinced. J. Sell, mgr.

See our windows on Government and Broughton streets. Weiler Bros.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Scoops are useful things in their way. The reporter loves them, the grocer uses them. When he sells you Hondi Ceylon Tea they are never needed—it's only sold in packets.

The Marine Association will meet at their room, Five Sisters' Block, on Monday, August 5, at 8 p. m. All are requested to attend.

Great progress has been made during the last few years, especially in the manufacture of Fine Furniture. Weiler Bros. deal in first-class goods, but carry an excellent range of moderate price furniture as well.



THE IDEAL SUMMER UNDERWEAR!

Gives Coolness and Comfort.

THE HIGHLY POROUS LIGHT WEIGHT OF

DR. JAEGER'S.

A full range of sizes just received.

**Sea & Gowen**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.  
55 Douglas St. Victoria.

## Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

### DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods.  
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.  
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools.

WHARF STREET

Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 3,  
P. O. Box 423.

## Clearance Sale Continued

## The Sterling

39 Gov't Street

The balance of our well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS must be disposed of. To accomplish this we have determined to retail all our stock at

### Wholesale Prices

This store will be closed on Saturdays from 1 to 7 p. m. during August.

Remember Our New Store, "THE STERLING," 39 Government St., opp. Erskine, Wall & Co.

### School Books

THE NEW READERS.

20th Century Edition.

BOOKS I, II, III, IV, & V.

Also 1st and 2nd Primers just received.

### ORMOND'S

Bookstore, - 92 Government St.

### Hypophosphites

The best tonic to tone up the system and banish La Grippe.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by Hall & Co., the Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

### Services For The Lord's Day

Preachers Who Will Occupy the Various City Pulpits Today.

Subjects of Their Sermons and Order of the Choral Arrangements.

The pulpit at Christ church Cathedral will be occupied this morning by Rev. W. Hough Allen, and in the evening by Rev. Canon Beaudouin. The order of the musical portions follows:

**MATINS.**  
Voluntary—Prelude in F. W. Sidney Venable  
Psalm—Psalm 100, Cathedral Psalter  
Gospel—St. John 1:1-14, St. Luke 1:1-4  
Offertory—Hymn—No. 1, 7, 11  
EVENING.  
Voluntary—Andante Religioso, Mendelssohn  
Psalm—Psalm 100, Cathedral Psalter  
Gospel—St. John 1:1-14, St. Luke 1:1-4  
Offertory—Hymn—No. 1, 7, 11  
EVENING.  
Voluntary—March in C. G. S. Nelson Clark  
There will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion, and evensong at 7 at St. John's, the rector, Rev. Percival Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

**MORNING.**  
Organ—Pastoral in G. . . . . 202, 317  
Hymns—No. 1, 7, 11, 202, 317  
EVENING.  
Organ—Largo in G. . . . . 183, 285, 28  
Hymns—No. 1, 7, 11, 202, 317  
There will be a matins at 10:30, choral communion at 11, and evensong at 7 at St. Barnabas church, Rev. E. J. Miller preaching in the morning, and Rev. J. W. Plinston, in the evening. The morning service will be simpler in G and the hymns 321, 313 and 197. The order for the evening service is:

Psalm—Psalm 100, As Set Magnificat—St. Luke 1:1-4, St. John 1:1-4  
Gospel—St. John 1:1-14, St. Luke 1:1-4  
Offertory—Hymn—No. 1, 7, 11  
EVENING.  
Organ—Pastoral in G. . . . . 202, 317  
Hymns—No. 1, 7, 11, 202, 317  
EVENING.  
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### A WORD TO CAMPERS

The Sanitary Feather Works can supply you on short notice with Mattresses, Cushions and Pillows that can be relied on as clean and cheap.

Free delivery. Phone 392.  
Cor. Fort & Blanchard Sts.

### New School Books

NOW IN.

Liberal discount to the trade. Price list on application.

**POPE STATIONERY CO.**

119 Gov't Street.

Telephone 271.

### Steele's Saloon

Bastion Square

The following is the Menu for Monday:

MACARONI SOUP.  
FRIED SALMON.  
OSTER SALAD.  
ROAST MUTTON.  
POKE AND BEANS.

### New Eyes

Advancement in science enables us to give you almost literally new eyes for old ones. Glasses, the lenses of which are ground and exactly suited to the needs of each case, furnish a new and priceless enjoyment. You will see clearly and easily, and all eye-headaches will vanish.

A. P. BLYTH,  
Scientific Optician.  
65 Fort Street, near Douglas.

Minister will preach morning and evening at Calvary Baptist church. His text will be "My God Shall Supply All Your Need," and "There is no God."

Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor, will preach morning and evening at Emmanuel church at 11 a. m., on "The Limitations of Christian Charity," at 7 p. m., on "Sociology in the 20th Century B. C." Sunday school and Bible classes meet at 2:30 p. m.

At the Congregational church, Pandora street, Rev. J. K. Reid, H. A. pastor, services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., at which Rev. John Reid, pastor of Knox Presbyterian church, Vancouver, will preach. There will be a short address on the Lord's Supper after the morning service. Sabbath school meets at 2:30 p. m. and C. E. Society at 8:15 p. m.

Rev. Gordon Tanner will preach both morning and evening at the Victoria West Methodist church. His morning subject will be, "Forgetting the Past"; while in the evening he will give an address on "Circles." The Sunday school and Bible class will meet as usual at 2:30. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Harralough, B. A., will preach both morning and evening at the Centennial church, and there will be Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. No announcements are made by the pastors of the other Methodist churches.

Lodge No. 87, Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, will hold its monthly public meeting at 28 Broad street at 8:15 p. m. There will be a short address on the "Questions of the day from the Theosophical standpoint. Subjects, "Prayer," "Humanity's Progress," and "The Seventh Object of the International Brotherhood of Love." There will also be musical selections. The Sunday afternoon Lotus class for children has been discontinued during the holidays.

R. H. Kneass will lecture at the residence, No. 153 Chatham street, at 7:30 p. m., on subjects taken from the audience. There will be clairvoyance and improvisations at the close of the lecture.

The Truth Students' Association meet in Williams Block, Broad street, at 7 p. m.

At the Christian Catholic church in Zion, the Sunday services are: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 3 and 7 p. m.; divine communion, to which all Christians are welcome, at the afternoon service at 3 o'clock. The subject for evening is "A Modern City of Refuge."

"DARDANELLES"

The safest way to form an opinion of "Dardanelles," is to try a package. Once tried, always used. For sale everywhere, 15c. per package.

## Tacoma Elks' Carnival

August 14th  
to 24th  
INCLUSIVE

Absolutely the Greatest Purple  
Show Ever Held on the  
Pacific Coast.

Partial List of Attractions

Two concerts daily by the Grand Army Band of Canton, Ohio, 40 pieces.

Miss Alice Raymond, America's greatest lady cornetist.

A mammoth Indian Potlatch by 30 tribes.

Adler's famous Military Band of 40 pieces in 48 concerts. The best band in the West.

Ten games of Baseball between Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane teams on August 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24 and 25.

State Pacific Northwest Championship Tennis Tournament.  
Horse Races at the Pierce County Fair Grounds.

Two of Uncle Sam's Battleships in Tacoma Harbor.

Magnificent displays of the horticultural, agricultural and mineral resources of Washington.

Grand street parade daily.

Band concerts and big balloon ascension at Spinnaway Park daily.

Eleven nights of Come Opera by the celebrated Tivoli Opera Company of San Francisco.

THE MARVELOUS MIDWAY will include the following attractions: Interesting streets of Cairo; Instructive Trained Animal Show; World Streets of All Nations; Original Mexican Theatre; Popular German Village; Absorbing Oriental Theatre; Mystifying Illusion, "Lantern;" Dancing Girls, Genuine Turks and Arabs; Whirling Dervishes; Trained Animals, Etc., Etc. Don't miss seeing La Belle Fatima and Omama in the Celebrated Hooche-Kooche Dance.

Daily band concert at Point Deference Park, the most beautiful natural park in the world.

The famous Ferry Museum will be open daily during the Carnival.

Arrangements have been completed for Lacrosse and Cricket matches at Athletic Park.

List of Special Days

August 14—Coronation day.

August 15—United labor and secret society day.

August 16—ELKS' DAY.

August 17—Commercial travelers' and fire chiefs' day.

August 18—Sacred concerts.

August 19—Military and marine day.

August 20—Indian day.

August 21—British Columbia, druggists' and master plumbers' day.

August 22—Women, babies and flowers.

August 23—Lumbermen, loggers, miners, manufacturers and railroad men.

August 24—Woodmen of the World, MAJID GRAS.

Excursion Rates

On all railroads and steamers. The Northern Pacific will make a rate of one-and-one-half fares for the round trips covering all points from Portland, Astoria, Seaside, Astoria, and the whole line west of Pasco, including the Washington & Columbia River railway. Sale days Aug. 14, 15 and 17, with Aug. 21 for return limit and on Aug. 20 and 22 with return limit Aug. 21.

Special rates also on all other branches. For complete information as to rates ask your local agent.

### HEINTZMAN & CO.

PIANOS

We have just unpacked and placed in our warehouses another CARLOAD of these incomparable instruments and cordially invite you to inspect them.

**M. W. WAITT & CO.**

44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

### Victoria Transfer Co.

LIMITED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

19, 21, 23 Broughton Street, FOOT OF BROAD.

**LIVERY**

**HACKS**

Latest and up-to-date hacks all fitted with RUBBER TREAD WHEELS.

**HEAVY TEAMING**



## Sporting Notes

Walt: Street.







## 300 Acres North Saanich

This magnificent property, charmingly situated, consists of 300 acres of first class farming land, 150 acres of which are under cultivation, the balance being bush land, 100 acres of which being alder land of the best quality, easily cleared.

This property is for sale at a very low figure, and is probably the greatest bargain ever offered in the way of first-class farming property in Saanich.

PEMBERTON & SON, - 45 Fort Street

### THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Aug. 3-8 p. m. SYNOPSIS. Summer conditions are general from the Pacific to the Great Lakes, bright, fine weather and light winds, the only rainfall being in Montana. Temperatures have been high today at most stations, ranging from 70 to 90 in British Columbia, from 72 to 82 in the Northwest and from 70 to 80 in the North Pacific and adjoining States.

TEMPERATURES. Min. Max. Victoria, Aug. 3-8 p. m. 50 76 New Westminster 50 76 Kamloops 50 76 Kelowna 50 76 Vancouver 50 76 Calgary 50 76 Winnipeg 50 76 Portland, Ore. 50 76 San Francisco 50 76

FORECASTS. For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday: Victoria and vicinity: Moderate and fresh winds, continued fine and warm today and Monday. Lower Mainland: Light and moderate winds, continued fine and warm today and Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD. Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3. Deg. 5 a. m. 50 Mean 50 Noon 52 Highest 59 5 p. m. 50 Lowest 49 The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows: 5 a. m. Calm. Noon 4 miles southwest. 3 p. m. 4 miles south. Average state of weather: Calm. Sunshine—13 hours 6 minutes. Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.172 Corrected.....30.171

NEW WESTMINSTER. Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....30.10

### SOMETHING ABOUT FAITH CURES.

What a great variety of faith cures there must be. Some have faith in so-called divine healers, others in certain doctors and still others in the medicines they use. Every person who has tested Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has faith in them, but faith or no faith they cure just the same, for they act directly and specifically on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and make these organs healthy, active and vigorous. Judging from enormous demand for these pills there must be hosts of people that have faith in them.

The opportunity to give your family a day in the sun. Take your lunch basket and go to Goldstream today. Trains leave 9 a. m., 2 and 4:25 p. m. Only 25 cents return. Band in attendance.

### VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of August, 1901. (Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of the Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1	Th	1:50	8.1	9:31	13.17	10:15	21.49	6.1	
2	F	2:52	8.8	10:12	13.7	10:56	22.5		
3	Sa	3:58	9.4	10:51	14.2	11:39	23.9	5.0	
4	Su	5:10	10.9	11:37	15.1	12:21	24.8	1.1	
5	M	6:29	12.3	12:21	15.8	1:04	25.5		
6	Tu	7:49	13.6	1:29	16.3	1:46	26.0		
7	We	9:10	14.8	2:00	16.9	2:27	26.4		
8	Th	10:32	15.9	2:33	17.3	3:00	26.8		
9	Fr	11:55	16.9	3:08	17.6	3:33	27.1		
10	Sa	1:19	17.8	3:44	17.9	4:06	27.4		
11	Su	2:43	18.5	4:21	18.1	4:39	27.6		
12	M	4:07	19.0	4:58	18.3	5:12	27.8		
13	Tu	5:31	19.4	5:35	18.5	5:45	27.9		
14	We	6:55	19.7	6:12	18.7	6:18	28.0		
15	Th	8:19	20.0	6:49	18.9	6:51	28.1		
16	Fr	9:43	20.2	7:26	19.1	7:24	28.2		
17	Sa	11:07	20.4	8:03	19.3	8:01	28.3		
18	Su	12:31	20.6	8:40	19.5	8:38	28.4		
19	M	1:55	20.8	9:17	19.7	9:15	28.5		
20	Tu	3:19	21.0	9:54	19.9	9:52	28.6		
21	We	4:43	21.2	10:31	20.1	10:29	28.7		
22	Th	6:07	21.4	11:08	20.3	11:06	28.8		
23	Fr	7:31	21.6	11:45	20.5	11:43	28.9		
24	Sa	8:55	21.8	12:22	20.7	12:20	29.0		
25	Su	10:19	22.0	1:00	20.9	1:00	29.1		
26	M	11:43	22.2	1:37	21.1	1:37	29.2		
27	Tu	1:07	22.4	2:14	21.3	2:14	29.3		
28	We	2:31	22.6	2:51	21.5	2:51	29.4		
29	Th	3:55	22.8	3:28	21.7	3:28	29.5		
30	Fr	5:19	23.0	4:05	21.9	4:05	29.6		
31	Sa	6:43	23.2	4:42	22.1	4:42	29.7		

### CONCERT AT GOLDSTREAM.

Fifth Regiment Band to Play at the District Park Today.

The Fifth Regiment band will give a concert at Goldstream this afternoon, and trains will leave the E. & N. station at 9 a. m., and 2 and 4:25 p. m., and returning leave for the city at 6 and 7:40 p. m. The fare for the round trip is 25 cents, and bicycles will be carried free. The programme follows:

1. March—"Bay State Commandery".....No. 2. "Columbia".....Laurendeau
2. Overture—"Columbia".....Rossini
3. Paraphrase—"How Gentle God's Command".....Mendelssohn
4. Potpourri of Canadian Melodies—"Les Bords du St. Laurent".....Payne
5. Suite 2 by Lumbye.....Arr. Claude No. 1. Morning-Reverie.....No. 2. "Columbia".....No. 3. "Columbia".....No. 4. "Columbia".....No. 5. "Columbia".....No. 6. "Columbia".....No. 7. "Columbia".....No. 8. "Columbia".....No. 9. "Columbia".....No. 10. "Columbia".....No. 11. "Columbia".....No. 12. "Columbia".....No. 13. "Columbia".....No. 14. "Columbia".....No. 15. "Columbia".....No. 16. "Columbia".....No. 17. "Columbia".....No. 18. "Columbia".....No. 19. "Columbia".....No. 20. "Columbia".....No. 21. "Columbia".....No. 22. "Columbia".....No. 23. "Columbia".....No. 24. "Columbia".....No. 25. "Columbia".....No. 26. "Columbia".....No. 27. "Columbia".....No. 28. "Columbia".....No. 29. "Columbia".....No. 30. "Columbia".....No. 31. "Columbia".....No. 32. "Columbia".....No. 33. "Columbia".....No. 34. "Columbia".....No. 35. "Columbia".....No. 36. "Columbia".....No. 37. "Columbia".....No. 38. "Columbia".....No. 39. "Columbia".....No. 40. "Columbia".....No. 41. "Columbia".....No. 42. 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## INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.)

### DAIRY STOCK FOR PROFIT.

If we are to get the greatest possible profit out of a dairy cow, she must be brought up right. She must be fed a clear and definite idea of what she wants, and work to that end from the beginning. What is wanted is a cow capable of consuming, digesting and turning food into milk. We do not want the cow to turn her food into flesh and body-fat, excepting just enough to keep up her strength and health.

To get such a cow the calf must not be fed on food that is too fattening. The calf should be fed its mother's whole milk for a week, then substitute skim-milk for a part of her feed, gradually increasing the proportion of skim-milk till, in about two weeks, the milk may be all skimmed. When the change is made to skim-milk it is best to add a little oil-meat ground or flax-seed jelly. A tablespoonful of oil-meat a day is enough at first, but it may be gradually increased to two tablespoonfuls.

The oil-meat is prepared by dissolving it in hot water and mixing it with the milk. The flax-seed jelly is made by boiling the seed. This can be mixed with the milk. Not more than half as much flax-seed should be fed as oil-meat. The milk should always, especially when the calf is young, be fed warm and sweet, and strained to blood heat. It is better to feed three times a day when the calf is young. The amount of milk to feed the calf will vary greatly. Judgment must be used, but be sure and not feed too much. It will do to feed 10 to 12, or even 15, pounds a day when young, and this can be increased some as the calf grows older.

The calf should be induced, as soon as possible, to eat hay and oats. Some early-cut clover hay should be cut before the calf is born, and put in its mouth, or on the end of its nose, and then it will learn its tongue and get some of the oats in its mouth.

Keep up this kind of feed till the calf is 6 or 8 months old. This kind of feed will make it grow rapidly; build up its frame and muscles; but it will not make a dairy-bred calf fat. If it has been induced to eat the coarse fodder, possibly by having that of the best quality and most palatable kinds furnished it in good variety, then the calf will develop a large stomach and great capacity for handling and digesting food.

I prefer calves dropped in the fall, after the milk and other winter feed is taken from them, they should be put on good pasture where they will keep right on growing. The next winter they should be fed on a good muscled-forming ration like clover hay, with a little bran or a few oats, with corn fodder and straw for a variety.

If a heifer calf, I care not how well-bred in dairy lines she may be, is allowed to run with her mother, and have an abundant supply of whole milk till she is 6 months old, she will be permanently injured for a dairy cow. If, in addition to this, she should be fed fattening foods, like timothy hay and corn, and kept very fat up to the time of becoming a cow, and you then ask her to give you a good lot of milk, she will, as Prof. I. P. Roberts says, say to you, "I cannot, you taught me how to make tallow."

I lay great stress on this point of bringing up the heifer right and keeping her from forming the bad habit. I have seen too many heifers that ought to have turned out superior cows make very ordinary ones from this cause. They would give a good mess of milk for a short time, then the flow would fall off and they would be resorted to, to keep it up, the heifer would assert itself, and meat would be made instead of milk.

The heifer should commence the business of her life that is, giving milk, at about two years of age. After coming in she should be fed but little grain or concentrated food for a few days. Good hay and a little bran at first is enough. The grain feed can be gradually increased till in three or four weeks she is on full feed.

Now she should be fed to her full capacity. By that I mean all the food she can consume, digest and turn into milk. It takes a certain amount of food to sustain life. This we call the food of support, which is from heifer to two-thirds of "full feed." The only part of the food we get any return from is what is fed in excess of the food of support. If only the food of support is given to the cow she can only live and give milk without taking it from her carcass. This she cannot do except for a short time, and in feeding that way we simply throw away the feed we give.

Let us suppose that the food of support of a certain cow would cost 6 cents a day, and suppose this cow would consume and make good use of 10 cents worth of the same kinds of food per day and on this she would produce one pound of butter. Now we have 6 cents food of support and 4 cents food of production, making 10 cents as the food cost of a pound of butter.

Now, suppose we attempt to economize by cutting down the feed to 8 cents per day. Then we would have 6 cents food of support and 2 cents food of production, which could produce only one-half pound of butter per day, making the food cost of a pound of butter two days' feed or 16 cents.

Suppose we should try still further to economize in feeding the cow, and give only 7 cents' worth of food a day. Then we could have 6 cents food of support and 1 cent food of production, which could produce only one-fourth pound of butter, or it would take four days at 7 cents a day, or 28 cents, in feed, to produce a pound of butter.

The poorer we feed the greater will be the cost of a quart of milk or a pound of butter of a pound of cheese.

Although I advocate feeding to full capacity on the score of economy and profit in production, yet I do not advise feeding all the grain or concentrated food the cow will eat, to the exclusion of some of the coarse fodder she ought to eat, especially when the weather is cold, the same food elements are less in the form of coarse fodder than in concentrated.

Besides this, a cow is equipped with a stomach and digestive organs made for handling coarse fodder and we have brought up our heifer in such a way as to develop her capacity for handling it, therefore a large proportion of her daily ration must be of coarse fodder, or she cannot be in good health.

On the other hand, a good dairy cow cannot eat enough of butter-fodder to do her best and therefore she must have some grain or concentrated food. But the question is, what proportion of her food should be concentrated?

My rule is that about one-third and never more than one-half, of the entire weight of her daily food should be concentrated. This is only a general rule, which needs to be modified to suit each individual cow.

I feed grain food somewhat in proportion to the amount of milk or butter a cow can be made to produce, those that can be made to produce the most getting the most grain, and those that do not respond to the grain food well in milk, but so laying on flesh, show they are less responsive to the grain food. I watch to see what they eat with their food; watch to see that they eat it up clean with a good appetite; watch to see that it is well digested, and watch to see what is done with it whether it goes to the milk-pail or on the cow's back.

Cows should be fed a properly balanced ration. Experience has demonstrated that the proportion of digestible protein and carbohydrates should be about as one to two and a half or six. The chemist examines the amount of the different elements in the food, and tells us what, in his opinion, a cow ought to produce with it, but the cow must be consulted before the final verdict can be rendered. The food must be palatable to her or she will not eat it. It must be easily digested or she cannot use it. It must be healthful for her or it will make her sick.

All cows do not want to be fed alike. Cows that are inclined to put on fat should be fed less of the carbohydrates, such as is contained in corn; and more protein food, like gluten food, oil-meat, buck wheat middlings, etc., while those that are inclined to milk down too thin should be fed more corn or other carbonaceous food.

The feeder should study to give cows as great variety of food as possible. They love a variety as well as we do, and if allowed freedom to get a variety, will have it, and do much better than if confined to one or two kinds of feed, no matter how good those foods may be.

Green succulent food is better for milk production than the same kind of food cut and dried, no matter how carefully cured. We should always provide some good soiling crop for time of summer drought, so that cows should never be without succulent food in summer. In winter they do much better if fed an excellent food. We cannot have grass, nor green corn fodder, but we can have the next thing to it, we can have silage.

The cost of producing milk can be greatly reduced by means of the silo. It reduces the cost of feed and increases the flow of milk above what can be obtained by feeding all dry feed. The cheapest and best way to provide summer feed to help out dry pastures is by having summer silo.

Succulent food may also be provided for winter by raising roots, but they require more labor than silage does, to provide the same amount of food value. Regularity in feeding is of great importance. Cows should be fed nearly as possible at the same time each day, then they will not be worried waiting for their feed.

Many good dairymen advocate feeding but twice a day while others insist that it is better to feed three times. I have always been in the habit of feeding three times a day with coarse fodder and twice a day with grain. Perhaps the cows would do just as well to leave out their noon feed of fodder, and give more night and morning, after they got used to it, but I am sure they would not at first; and I have never had the heart to disappoint them by not giving them their noon feed. I think this having feed three times a day twice a day is a matter of habit with cows, the same as it is with men.

The most important thing in the care of cows is to see that they are comfortable. They cannot do well unless they lie in a bare plank floor, or worse still, on a bare cement floor. Give them a good clean, evenly-made up straw bed, then they can lie down in comfort, and will lie down and chew the cud most of the time, standing up only long enough to eat and drink.

The temperature of the stable should be comfortable, never getting down below freezing. At the same time the ventilation should be such that the air would be pure and healthful.

Cows should have water at least twice a day, and that at a temperature that suits them, which is surely not ice-water, but 20 to 25 degrees above. They should have free access to salt, or it should be given every day, from one to two ounces per cow.

Cows should never be left out of doors when the weather is uncomfortable. They may be turned out in a cold and sheltered from the wind on pleasant, sunshiny days in the winter for two or three hours, but when the weather is very cold or stormy, if they are not watered in the stable, which is the best way they should be only long enough to drink from a tank a few feet away from the barn and then immediately allowed to go back.

It is cruel, as well as unprofitable, to let cows stay out in the pasture during a cold October rain. One day's exposure to such weather will cause the owner a loss by shrinking of the milk. If a cow is made to shrink in milk from such a cause she can never be brought back to the amount she would have given if the shrinkage had not occurred.

Avoid getting cows excited. Driving cows with a dog is very expensive business. A dog mounted on a horse does not always drive cows as gently as he should. And excitement of any kind, whether it be from a dog or a boy chasing them, blows and rough treatment, and angry talk in the stable where they are, will cause the flow of milk to decrease, and it nearly always lessens the per cent. of butter fat in the milk they do give.

I have known two cows to have a hard fought battle in the yard where all the cows were, and not only the combatants, but nearly all the rest of the cows shrunk considerably in milk in consequence of the excitement. Be gentle and kind to your cows, they will pay you for it in good milk.

The milking should be done in such a way as to please the cow by not causing her pain, and yet get the milk as quickly as possible. Get all the milk but do not keep on stripping after you have got it.

Some persons will go on and tell you just how to do it, how to take hold of the teats, which to milk first, and so on, but I think no rule can be given that will apply to every cow. The milker must find out by practice just how to accomplish the desired object with each cow, and when he has found out the best way, milk her the same way every time.

It is best not to change milkers, but have the same milker milk the same cows every time. Milk in the same order every time. When you have been in the habit of beginning at one end of a row of cows and taking them by course right along through you will notice that when you have about done with one cow, the milk will begin to drop from the next one to her. She is ready to be milked, and then is the time to milk her. But, if instead, you should go to the other end of the line, and get around to her half an hour later, her milk will not "come down" as readily as it would if taken at the right time, there will not be as much of it, and it tested will be found to be poor in butter fat.

As a rule it is best to have cows dry 6 to 8 weeks, but there are some persistent milkers that it is difficult to dry up at least 3 or 4 weeks before coming fresh, it is better to continue milking right along. If you succeed in drying her only a week or two before coming in, the chances are that she will give very little milk when she does come in, and perhaps fail entirely in milk. But the cases are very rare indeed where by the quickest and proper skill, a cow cannot be well dried up 4 to 6 weeks before coming in.

To manage a heifer, of a highly organized dairy temperament, when she comes in with her first calf, in such a way as to make her as good a cow as she is capable of being, requires tact and skill of a high order. After years of experience and trying various ways, I have come to the conclusion that, all things considered, the quicker the calf is taken from the heifer the better for all parties concerned. If the calf is allowed to suck several days, the cow becomes much more attached to it, and will mourn more and be more likely to withhold her milk than if they were separated at first.

To succeed the best, the milker must, in some cases, take the place of the calf in the affections of the cow. It requires extreme gentleness and kindness, and much petting on the part of the milker to accomplish this. Some persons, men especially, are failures in this respect, and consequently can never be good milkers. Certain it is, no cow that

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Finest Chew ever put on the market.

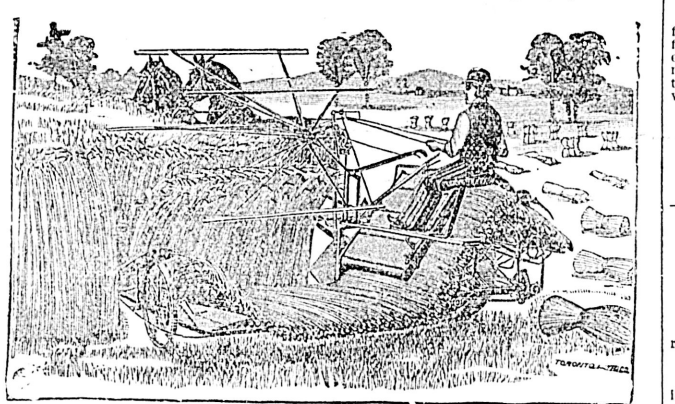
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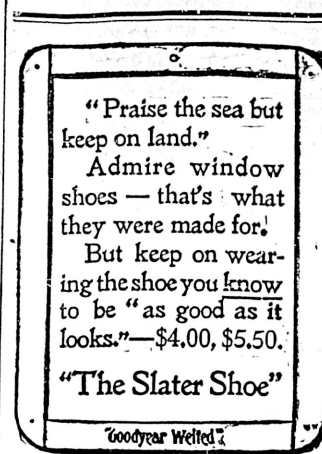
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J. FULLERTON  
AND  
J. H. BAKER  
SOLE LOCAL AGENTS



Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the province, for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Cassiar Power and Industrial Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 30th day of July, 1901, viz:

Areas numbered from 1 to 40, inclusive, upon a chart filed in the Lands and Works Office (numbered 4299-01, and thereon colored red, which areas are situated on the east and west shores of Observatory Inlet, on both shores of Hastings and Alice Arms, on the east shore of Portland Canal and Portland Inlet, on both sides of Hutzy-matzen Inlet, on the Nass Bay and River, and on islands in said waters, containing in the aggregate about 125 square miles.

W. S. GOBLE,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,  
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,  
B. C. 20th Ju., 1901.

It's Coming Our Way  
Selling Flannel  
Suits

Never were so busy in our lives. It's a damned season sure as you live. And the flannels are here to sell. Greatest stock ever had. And the best value for your money. Our customers are delighted with the splendid range we have to show. Some very swell patterns in Fancy Worsteds.

H. REID & CO.  
25 Broad Street.

Municipal Sewers  
Rentals, 1901

Property owners and others are hereby requested to take notice that the

31st DAY OF JULY, instant,

is the last day for paying the Annual Sewer Rent for the year 1901 at my office.

CHARLES KENT,  
Treasurer and Collector.

City Treasurer and Collector's Office,  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 17, 1901.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO  
Leave Victoria 8 P. M.  
Steam Ship City of P.  
Chila, Valer, Thelma,  
Umattila, carry 100 B. W. Mails.

July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, August 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FOR SOUTH EASTERN ALASKA  
Leave Seattle 9 P. M.

CITY OF TOPEKA—July 5, 10, Aug. 8, 13.

QUEEN—July 9, 24, Aug. 8, 23.

COTTAGE CITY—July 12, 22, Aug. 1, 13, 25.

AL-KI—July 14, 29, Aug. 14, 29.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer QUEEN will leave Victoria for ports in South Eastern Alaska at 6 a. m., July 10, 25, August 9, 24.

Steamer leaves Victoria every fifteenth day thereafter.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

R. P. RUPERT & CO., Agents, 41 West St., Victoria, B. C.

TICKET OFFICE—418 First Ave., Seattle, W. A.

M. Talbot, Commercial Agent.

C. W. Miller, Asst. Gen. Agt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

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General Agents, San Francisco

Double Daily Service to Port  
Townsend and Seattle.

Mail Steamers.

NORTH PACIFIC

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Seattle ..... 8.00 a.m.

Arrive Victoria ..... 3.00 p.m.

Leave Victoria ..... 7.30 p.m.

Str. UTOPIA

DAILY EXCEPT THURSDAY.

Leaves Seattle ..... 12 midnight

DAILY EXCEPT FRIDAY.

Arrives Victoria ..... 8 a.m.

Leaves Victoria ..... 12 noon

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HAS BEEN INSTALLED.

TARIFF:

Two Minutes' Conversation ..... 10c  
Each Additional Half-Minute ..... 2c  
Written Messages of 10 Words ..... 25c  
Each Additional Word ..... 2c

Ask for "Long-Distance" when you wish to talk business, or with your friends in the country.

VICTORIA & ESQUIMALT TELEPHONE CO.

LIMITED

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED

Complete Installations Our Specialty.  
Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,  
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

When You Want Bargains

GO TO THE

SYRIAN STORE, 97 Douglas Street

Take your choice of the following goods at 50c. on the dollar:  
TOP and UNDERSKIRTS, BLOUSES, CAPES, WRAPPERS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, GENTS' TOP and UNDERSHIRTS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS of all kinds.  
These goods must be cleared out at 50c. on the dollar.

RAHY COMPANY

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

To Atlin, Hootalingua, Big Salmon, White Horse, Stewart River, Klondike and all Yukon Mining Districts.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON, 559 MILES

TIME TABLE OF RAIL DIVISION.

NORTH BOUND.  
Lv. 8.30 p.m. Lv. 9.00 a.m. .... Skagway ..... Ar. 4.00 p.m. 4.15 a.m.  
Lv. 10.30 p.m. Lv. 10.30 a.m. .... White Pass ..... Ar. 2.35 p.m. Ar. 2.30 a.m.  
Lv. 11.40 p.m. Lv. 11.15 a.m. .... Log Cabin ..... Ar. 1.40 p.m. Ar. 1.30 a.m.  
Lv. 12.20 a.m. Lv. 12.45 p.m. .... Bennett ..... Ar. 1.35 p.m. Ar. 1.20 a.m.  
Lv. 2.45 a.m. Lv. 1.40 p.m. .... Cariboo ..... Ar. 11.20 p.m. 10.20 a.m.  
Ar. 6.40 a.m. Ar. 4.00 p.m. .... White Horse ..... Lv. 9.00 a.m. De. 7.00 p.m.

Connections made at Cariboo with lake steamers for Atlin.

At White Horse the British Yukon Navigation Co.'s fleet of fine river steamers connect with the trains and afford direct and daily service to all river points.

Special steamer from White Horse for Hootalingua and Big Salmon Districts.

Connections made at Dawson for all Lower Yukon River Points.

E. C. HAWKINS, J. FRANCIS LEE, J. H. GREER,  
General Manager, Traffic Manager, Commercial Agent,  
Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"Imperial Limited"

Service for 1901 Commencing June 10, 1901.

Four Days Across the Continent

This is the fastest and best equipped train crossing the continent. If you are going East there are some facts concerning this service, and the scenery along the Canadian Pacific Railway which you should know.

The time is arranged to pass the greatest scenic features of the line during daylight.

Pamphlets furnished free on application to any C. P. R. agent or

E. J. COYLE, B. W. GREER,  
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Northern Commercial Co.

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SAILING DATES APPROXIMATE ONLY

CONEMAUGH ..... From Vancouver  
City and all intermediate points for Dawson  
For rates of passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO.,  
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ARE YOU GOING ABOARD  
SUMMER.

It is not too late to  
rooms in the  
Call or

Although there, MANOEUVRES.

Jon, Aug. 5.—The naval manoeuvres were suddenly terminated this afternoon by orders of the admiralty, and the enemy's fleet was declared to be the victors. The final results have yet been given out, but the defenders are known to have lost a dozen cruisers, two gun boats and eight torpedo boats. The enemy lost three frigates, three torpedo destroyers and three torpedo boats, while the enemy captured an endless number of merchantmen.

REGRET AT OTTAWA.  
Ottawa, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—The secretary of state sent out the following tonight: "His Excellency, the Governor-General, has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Frederick, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

"Officials in charge of government buildings are directed to half-mast all flags on them, and it is expected that a similar mark of respect will be paid to her memory by half-masting the flags on public buildings."

"R. W. SCOTT, 'Secretary of State.'"



